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TAX ON MEALS, DRINKS

A tax of 10 per cent is to be imposed on all meals costing more than \$5 per head in restaurants and eating-houses and on intoxicating liquor sold on licenced premises, under a bill entitled the "Meals & Intoxicating Liquor Tax Ordinance" read before the Legislative Council for the first time yesterday.

Meals costing \$5 or less per head are exempt from the tax, in order to keep down living costs of the poorer inhabitants of the Colony, while no tax will be payable on drinks or meals consumed in the rooms of bona-fide hotel residents. The latter exemption was influenced by the fact that at the present time a considerable number of persons are forced to live in hotels because no other accommodation is available.

Moving the first reading of the bill, the Attorney-General said that although the tax was new to Hong Kong he understood it had been introduced and collected successfully in Canton. The tax on liquor was a distinct tax and separate bills would be presented for drinks consumed at a meal.

The motion was seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The Bill lays down that the tax shall be computed to the nearest 10 cents and any amount of less than 10 cents shall be deemed to be 10 cents. Infractions will be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and a Magistrate may at his discretion suspend or revoke licences granted to restaurants, eating houses, etc., for offences under this ordinance.

STATEMENT ON HOUSING

No Control Of Imports Of Materials

Civil Servants' Accommodation

"Although present costs are high, on account of the shortage of supplies, high wages and profiteering by certain sections of the community, it should be clear from the experience gained after the first World War that prices are unlikely to fall very much for several years," said the Colonial Secretary (Mr. R. R. Todd) when asked in the Legislative Council yesterday by Mr. M. K. Lo for a Government statement on the housing problem.

Mr. Todd revealed that Government's proposal to coordinate all orders for building materials had been discussed with the General Chamber of Commerce and it was decided that it was "preferable to leave such importation to private enterprise without Government control."

Mr. Lo's question referred to the Governor's address before the Legislative Council on May 10, in which His Excellency said:—

"I can assure the Council that both it and the general public will be kept fully informed by the Government of the progress which we are able to make in this important matter, of the difficulties which we encounter and, I hope, of our successes in overcoming those difficulties."

Mr. Lo asked:—"Will Government make a statement by way of information to this Council and the public in respect of the matters mentioned by His Excellency?"

Many Difficulties Resolved

The Colonial Secretary replied:—"Generally speaking it may be said that many of the difficulties which existed at the time when the Building Reconstruction Advisory Committee was conducting its deliberations have been resolved. Materials for building construction are now available in the Colony in increased quantities, additional staff and transport

REFORM SCHOOL ESCAPES

London, Nov. 20.
Two youths, arrested at West Ham, were found to be two of the five who had escaped from a reform school on the Isle of Wight. They told the police they crossed to the mainland during a gale in a rowing boat then came to London by walking and stealing bicycles. Two others were recaptured, trying to board a steamer.—Reuter.

Police Swoop In Kowloon

Wholesale arrests were made by the police in Kowloon, yesterday of alleged members of Triad societies who, it is believed, may have some connection with the blackmailing letter gangs.

Detectives from stations on the mainland swooped on various establishments and arrested some 30 Chinese.

One group of 10 was arrested in a tea house in Yau-mat; another batch of 15 were rounded up in the Yau-mat railway station area. Isolated arrests were also made in other districts, including Shamshui.

Police officials declined to comment on the arrests last night.

Violent Eruption In Kuriles

Moscow, Nov. 20.
Reports of a violent four-day eruption on Sarychev volcano on Matsuwa Islands in the Kurile group, north of the Japanese mainland, which began on November 11, reached Moscow today.

Clouds of black-ashes towered more than 6,000 feet over the blazing crater and wreathed the island in smoke. Volcanic lava and stones poured down the mountainside.

Wind-borne ashes were showered down on Shimushiri, 150 miles to the south, and on Petropavlovsk, on the Kamchatka peninsula, 450 miles to the north.

The volcano's activity rose to its climax on the night of November 13 and then—after two final bursts—the crater quietened down the next day.

Observations were made from ships and neighbouring islands. The reports that the people of Matsuwa did not suffer from the eruptions, "thanks to timely measures" are taken to mean that the population evacuated.

—Reuter.

NEW ATLANTIC RECORD

London, Nov. 20.
A Constellation aircraft of the American Overseas Airlines set up a record today by flying non-stop from New York to the London Airport in 12 hours, 7 minutes. The average ground speed over the whole distance was 305 miles per hour.

This is the first time a commercial airliner has flown non-stop from LaGuardia Airport to the London Airport. In June this year a British Overseas Airways Corporation Constellation made the crossing in 11 hours, 24 minutes, but it carried neither passengers nor freight.—Reuter.

Greece Appeals To U.N.O.

Athens, Nov. 20.
The Greek Government will appeal direct to the United Nations General Assembly against alleged Yugoslavian, Bulgarian and Albanian support for guerilla rebels, who are now reported to control a "free area" of more than 100 villages in Macedonia alone, it was stated authoritatively here today.

The appeal will be made under Article 14 of the Charter, which empowers the General Assembly to recommend measures for adjustment of any situation "likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations."

It had earlier been reported that the Greek Government would first make direct approaches to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

It has been forecast that the appeal to the General Assembly will request "full international investigation on both sides of her northern borders," and Britain and the United States are expected to support such investigation.

British Report

British and American observers, who were sent to make the spot investigation immediately after the first frontier incident at Mount Skra, on the Yugoslav border last Wednesday, today submitted their report to the British military authorities in Greece. They said the rebel raid was carefully planned and organised, but its scale had been exaggerated. A large part of the local inhabitants appeared to have been killed, "but there is no direct evidence of witnesses who saw atrocities."

Today, the Belgrade organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party, "Borba," described the Greek reports of "outside aid to rebels" as "fantastic invention."

Britain Accused

The Greek campaign against Yugoslavia, and other democratic Balkan countries, has the aim of justifying in the eyes of world public opinion the prolongation of the presence of British occupation troops in Greece and to prepare for increasingly open participation of British troops in massacres carried out by Minarch-fascists against their own people," the newspaper added.

The latest rebel attack took place last night in Macedonia when raiders attacked a village, killing a railway official and Gendarme and firing some grain wagons, the Greek press reports.

General Ventiris, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Third Army Corps, is personally commanding operations in the Mount Skra area. He has ordered artillery reinforcement for Greek frontier posts in the Doiran area, whence the latest attack is reported to have come.

Greek Dossier

Meanwhile, the Greek dossier of alleged foreign intervention in guerilla fighting in northern

Extensive Floods In England

London, Nov. 21.
With gales and rain sweeping almost all of England for the third successive day, widespread floods are reported from Suffolk, the Midlands and the North, while the densely populated 150 mile-long Thames valley is threatened with flooding if the storms continue.

The small Suffolk town of Bungay was described today as "like a castle with a moat around it."

A local hotel-keeper telephoned to London that the town, which is on top of a hill, is almost cut off and floods stretched for miles around.

Another threatened area is the Trent valley in the Midlands where some towns have reported river water in their cellars and ground floor rooms.

Around the coasts, a gale which reached 80 miles an hour in some places, drove mountainous seas against piers, breakwaters and harbours, bringing all shipping to a standstill.—Reuter.

Labour Retains Paddington

London, Nov. 21.
The Labour Government held the North Paddington seat in the House of Commons when the result of the by-election declared today showed that their candidate, Captain W. J. Field, had been returned with a majority of 2,917 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Lawrence Turner.

The figures were: Field 13,082; Turner 10,165. Clifford Groves of the Socialist Party of Great Britain—a small independent socialist party not affiliated to the Labour Party—286. Groves, who failed to poll one eighth of the votes cast, forfeits his deposit of £150.

There is no change in parliamentary representation, as the seat was earlier held by the Labour member, Lieutenant-General Mason MacFarlane, who resigned through ill-health.

The by-election majority shows a decrease of 3,628 votes as compared with the Labour majority at the general election. It was the second time in succession that Groves has lost his deposit at North Paddington.—Reuter.

Germany Heading For Collapse

(By Richard Kasischke)

Berlin, Nov. 21.
After more than a year of four power occupation, Germany is in a state of economic paralysis and headed for collapse. The only cure is fulfillment of the Potsdam Declaration or its revision, Brigadier General William H. Draper jr., declared in a special review of the occupation yesterday.

This excerpt from the Big Three's Potsdam Declaration is the main theme of the review:—"During the period of occupation, Germany shall be treated as an economic whole."

Draper asserted that Germany's economy troubles were chiefly attributable to failure to fulfill this pledge. He said that throughout the past year, the Americans had pressed for wiping out Germany's zonal boundaries and finally formally offered a merger of the zonal economies with any or all of the other three zones.

"A year of Potsdam has clarified the issue," he said. "Potsdam must be carried out as a whole or it might be revised."

He said that unless this were done, it would be impossible to carry out the plan for reparations. He pointed out that under present conditions the United States was spending about \$200,000,000 (\$200,000,000) a year to prevent starvation, disease and unrest in the United States zone, and added that without free trade with the rest of Germany, the American zone would never be able to pay its own way.

ELECTIONS IN RUMANIA

London, Nov. 20.
The first results of yesterday's and today's polling in the Rumanian general elections give the government bloc between 70 and 71 per cent of the votes, the Belgrade radio reported today. "The vote for the opposition was very small," the radio added.—Reuter.

CANTON CANARD

Nanking, Nov. 21.
The Wanchiapu (Foreign Office) today turned down a Canton newspaper report which said: "The Chinese Government means to adopt a firm attitude in dealing with Hong Kong and Macao problems in order to effect an early settlement."

Big Five Agree On Trieste Governor

New York, Nov. 21.
The Big Five Foreign Ministers last night reached an agreement on the powers of the Trieste Governor in regard to foreign affairs and judiciary.

The Foreign Ministers agreed that the Governor shall have rights to determine the free territory of Trieste shall pursue a foreign policy in conformity with its statute, constitution and laws. The Governor shall have rights to appoint judges chosen from among candidates proposed by the Government Council or other persons after consultations with the Government Council.

This procedure may be changed if the Trieste constitution makes the judges elective.

Britain and the United States wanted the Trieste constitution to be submitted to the Security Council for approval. This was opposed by Russia and eventually the ministers agreed that the constitution should be approved by the Trieste Council and not by the Security Council.

The French delegate pointed out that the Governor always had the right to appeal to the Security Council on any point in the constitution.

The Soviet proposal to create a free port in Trieste territory was also agreed to by the other ministers, provided that the statute was drafted by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Towards the end of the meeting last night, the ministers touched on the Russian proposal for a customs union between Trieste and Yugoslavia and this is expected to be the main topic for discussion at today's meeting of the foreign ministers at 9:00 p.m. (GMT).—Reuter.

Wild West Scenes In Mersey

Liverpool, Nov. 20.
The Mersey was today the scene of a spectacle recalling the Wild West American films when small boats scuttled about this great water highway with men trying to lassoe two hundred cattle swimming about wildly after they had been flung into the water from an overturned steamer.

The steamer, the "cattle ship" "Stormont" (1,031-tons), had capsized after being in a collision in a mist with the liner "Empire Brent" (13,595 tons), carrying 900 war brides and their children to Canada.

All the crew of the "Stormont" were saved and the Empire Brent with damaged bows had to return to dock. The cattle were still swimming about or drowning in the river three hours after the collision. Every type of craft in the vicinity tried to save them, but many of the boats were swept away on the ebbing tide.

Ropes were flung round the heads of the cattle, and they were towed down four at a time to the shore, but many were too exhausted to climb the quayside steps and had to be shot as they lay in the water.

Others were lifted on to the dock by mobile cranes hurriedly brought out.—Reuter.

Nationalizing Iron And Steel

London, Nov. 20.
Mr. Herbert Morrison, Leader of the House of Commons, replying to criticism of the Government's nationalisation policies, denied in the House of Commons today that the Government was retreating from its decision to nationalise the iron and steel industry.

"I would like to assure trades or commercial markets everybody from the far Left to the far Right that a bill is coming all right and the iron and steel industry will be dealt with in accordance with the principles and policy we set out at the general election."

Mr. Morrison was replying to the debate on the Conservative Party's main amendment to the motion welcoming the King's Speech. The amendment asserted that further measures of nationalisation must confuse and retard national recovery and urged the necessity of increased production.

Mr. Harold MacMillan, chief Conservative speaker, said the Government must not undertake the operation of direction of particular industries, or

Income Tax Office Blown Up

Jerusalem, Nov. 20.
Jewish terrorists blew up Palestine's income tax office in Jerusalem today. The explosion shattered windows for half a mile around. There were five casualties.

According to an eyewitness, three Jews drove up to the office in a taxi and carried a wooden case into the building. After depositing the box in the staircase the Jews told the office clerks: "This is a mine. Get out." The police, who are reported to have received a warning of terrorist activity, rushed to the scene within a few minutes.

After warning the clerks and typists to evacuate the building, the terrorists rushed out and escaped in a black taxi. The police attempted to put out the mine with ropes. When it realised the mine was in imminent danger of blowing up, the police withdrew and opened fire on the mine with machineguns.

The fourth shot detonated the mine with roar which shook the entire Holy City.

One British officer was cut by flying glass splinters and a number of civilians suffered shock from the blast.

A Jewish constable was seriously injured. He was apparently clubbed by terrorists and was unable to get out before the mine blew up.

An unknown woman, speaking English with a strong foreign accent, said in a telephone message to Reuters' Jerusalem office tonight: "I am instructed to inform you that today's bombing of the Income Tax Office in Jerusalem was carried out by the Irgun Zvai Leumi."—Reuter.

A Lunatic

Jerusalem, Nov. 21.
A suspect arrested after Tuesday night's Jerusalem mine explosion was later found to be an escaped lunatic, a Government press release said yesterday.

The man was returned to the Guvath Shaul asylum, a mental hospital, south-east of Tel-Aviv, early yesterday, but no casualties were reported.—Associated Press.

P.O. Seize

Jerusalem, Nov. 21.
The Jerusalem Post Office was evacuated at 1600 hours local time yesterday after police said they had received a telephone call warning that there was a bomb in a letter box.

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STILL FOGGY

"Confusion in French politics has certainly not been eliminated by the result of the elections, though it may not have been worse confounded. The first other than provisional Assembly of the Fourth Republic is not materially different from its predecessor. A Left-wing combination of Communists and Socialists would not command a majority; though the former nosed out the M.R.P. in the race to be the largest single party. Any combination of other parties would also have the greatest difficulty in commanding a stable majority. If there is to be any division between Left and Right, the balance will be held by M. Herriot and his Radicals, who have made the largest proportional gains of any party, though, curiously enough, their total vote has declined. The chief feature of the results is undoubtedly the rather heavy losses sustained by the Socialists. In the former three-party Government they held the centre position, and have suffered the usual fate of centres in anxious times. But France still will have to have a coalition Government, whether in the form of another three-party Government; or of that Government with the addition of the Radicals; or of a Popular Front Government—the latter on the unlikely assumption that the Radicals are more likely to co-operate with the Communists and the Socialists than with other parties. The M.R.P., who have thrown up in M. Bidault the one new outstanding figure in French politics, have suffered from the competition of the Right-wing group known as P.R.L. and also from the cold sneers of Gen. de Gaulle. Many will think both these causes of the diminution of their strength to be a pity. In all the circumstances, their loss of only two seats and of half a million votes is remarkably small. Even more serious, however, than the foginess of the election results is the continued persistence of abstentions from the polls. The absentees were not indeed one-third of the electorate as in the referendum on the Constitution, but they were not far short of a quarter, in spite of the most fervent appeals, notably from M. Bidault himself, to vote and ceaseless reiterations in the Press that abstention would be a crime. If this proportion reflects, as it may, a recurrence of the disgust with politics which was the real cause of the undermining of the Third Republic, the situation may prove graver than any Parliamentary stalemate. All must hope that, whatever Government be formed, it will possess the advantage over its predecessor of being able to concentrate more upon the needs of the nation than upon considerations of impending elections. The first problems which any French Government must tackle are food for the winter and the stability of the franc. These are tasks which it is proper and, indeed, essential should be discharged by the ordinary working of the democratic system. The success of that system in providing an effective administration is a matter which transcends local interest and boundaries, particularly when it is on trial in a country whose recovery means so much to Europe as a whole. It would not be satisfactory if resort had to be made to the experiment of 1926, namely, the calling up of an elder statesman from retirement to save the franc—even if there were today a Poincaré in the office. There may, of course, be some who would cast Gen. de Gaulle for such a part. His recent interventions in politics and his present attitude of refusing to play at all until the Constitution is amended do not seem very happily conceived. It is probable that if he had thrown the great weight of his influence into some more constructive role—the results of the elections would have been less indecisive. Possibly the results themselves, by their very uncertainty, may give him second thoughts. Meanwhile, France must do her best to extract stability from uncertainty; and all must hope that it will be a good best.

Following is the text of Mr. M. W. Lo's report to the Rents Committee on the practical working of the Landlord and Tenant Proclamation as amended by the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Proclamation (Transitional Provisions) Ordinance, 1946, and the Regulations made thereunder:

For a proper consideration of the practical working of the Proclamation, it is desirable to have in mind the position of landlord and tenant: (1) pre-war (2) during the Japanese occupation and (3) after the Colony's liberation.

Due to the influx of refugees to the Colony from China, there was a continuous rise in rents and a popular outcry ensued. In 1938, a commission was appointed by Government to enquire into the matter, but it did not recommend rent restriction. In spite of this, however, the Prevention of Eviction Ordinance 1938 was passed, followed by the Proclamation of Eviction Consolidation and Amendment Ordinance 1939 which was extended to the 1st June, 1942, by an Ordinance passed in 1941. Under these Ordinances (which did not apply to business premises), the right of a landlord of a dwelling house to recover possession was restricted in certain cases and power was given to the Supreme Court to decide whether any proposed increase of rent was fair and reasonable and to decide what was fair and reasonable rent. According to a census taken in March, 1941, by the Hong Kong Air Raid Wardens, the Colony's population was as follows:

Hong Kong, Urban	709,294
Kowloon, Urban	581,043
Water	154,000
N.T. North	110,000
South	85,000

Total: 1,639,337

During the first eight or nine months of the Japanese occupation, the majority of tenants did not pay any rent. By about September, 1943, some sort of compromise arrangement seems to have been adopted. Rents were reduced to from 40 to 60 per cent of the pre-war level and converted into Yen at the official rate of 4 to 1. Houses, flats and business premises were occupied by Japanese, Formosans or their Chinese friends and collaborators without the consent of the landlords. Vacant premises were occupied without the knowledge or consent of the landlords. In most of these cases, no rent was paid, or if it was, the landlord had to accept what was offered. Due to the inflation of the Yen, landlords tried to increase their rent, but in most cases they failed to obtain a rent in keeping with the rate of inflation. On the other hand, tenants took full advantage of the situation. They sold their tenancies to the highest bidder and flats changed hands at fabulous sums. Advertisements in the Chinese press for "sale of flats" by tenants became a common feature. After the establishment of the Civil Court in 1943, disputes between landlords and tenants could be heard before a Civil Court, but owing to the very heavy legal costs and the general reluctance of the public to have anything to do with the Japanese Authorities, legal proceedings were rare.

After the liberation, landlords were confronted with two pressing problems. All rents being payable in the depreciated Yen, which was declared illegal by the Currency Proclamation; most tenants adopted the attitude of waiting for a Government ruling and refused to pay any rent in Hong Kong dollars. In the meantime, in the absence of a Civil Court, the landlords had no effective legal means of recovering premises occupied by "non-tenants." On the other hand, tenants were in a precarious position. The Prevention of Eviction Consolidation and Amendment Ordinance 1939 having expired, a landlord could terminate a monthly tenancy (the most common form of tenancy in the Colony) by a month's notice and could have proceeded to obtain an eviction order on the re-establishment of the Civil Court. Although the population had been reduced to below half a million, it was apparent that with the anticipated return of the former inhabitants to the Colony the demand for accommodation would be great. It was therefore a matter of urgent necessity that some emergency legislation should be passed immediately to clarify and regulate the position of landlord and tenant. Hence the Proclamation of 1946, which

came into operation on the 22nd October, 1946.

The following is a summary of the Proclamation and its effect:

Article 1. The definition of "premises" being deliberately wide, business premises as well as residential premises were included. Tenants of business premises were not protected by pre-war legislation. The Proclamation has thus conferred on them a great benefit.

Article 2 (a). The effect of this is that until rent is varied under Article 4, a landlord commits an offence under Article 8, if he demands or receives more than the rent allowed under this Article. But very few cases of variation of rent have come before the Tenancy Tribunals, while it is notorious that large numbers of tenants have paid and are paying rent in excess of the rent payable in December, 1941.

Article 2 (b) and Article 2. This is an attempt to deal with the problem of the "Principal tenant" and was intended to benefit the poor class of tenants occupying cubicles. But from all reports, the principal tenants have ignored Article 3, and sub-tenants are paying more than their proportion of the legal rent.

Article 4. Up to the 8th October, 1946, the total number of applications to vary rent was 56, 37 of which were granted, and 19 refused. The number of applications to apportion rents was 3, 2 of which were granted and 1 refused. A recent application for variation of rent deserves some consideration. A business man wished to rent a godown for a year and was prepared to pay double the pre-war rent. An application was made to sanction this, but it was refused and on appeal, the decision was upheld.

Article 5. This article has enabled a landlord to get rid of occupiers who have no claim as tenants. Up to the 8th October, 1946, the total number of applications for eviction was 494, 272 of which were granted and 222 were refused.

Article 6. Up to the 8th October, 1946, the number of appeals was 31 of which 15 were allowed and 16 dismissed.

Article 7. By virtue of this article, five Tenancy Tribunals were constituted, each consisting of a Chairman and two other members, three for Hong Kong and two for Kowloon. Special rules of procedure were made with the objects of enabling the Tribunals to deal with applications without being bound by legal technicalities and of enabling the parties to appear without legal aid and without having to pay legal costs at the hearing before the Tribunal.

Suitable persons from all sections of the community were chosen to form a Tenancy Tribunal Panel. Altogether 62 persons have been appointed as members.

The percentage of applications were:

which he instantly thereafter regretted.

Sitting in the West, Mr. Colyer realized there was no occasion for hurry after South made his 2-No Trumps response to North's forcing bid. There was no earthly chance that North would pass, and so Mr. Colyer did. Then, when the 3-No Trumps reached him, he doubled just on the hope that some such silly redouble, or a pass might be made by North. He didn't expect any such thing. In fact, he expected North to bid over the double, as his own hand told him what type of holding North had. He himself was ready to cut in at spades over whatever North did, and perhaps lure a double of his own positive game. North at the moment apparently forgot he had forced South's No Trump bids.

Mr. Colyer was, of course, delighted by North's redouble, then ran 10 tricks, and East took the 11th. You figure out how many points that produced.

(Dealer: North. Both sides vulnerable.)

North East South West
2 NT Pass 2 NT Pass
3 NT Pass 3 NT Dbl

It didn't happen—as reported by a trustworthy player—could hardly believe that anybody in the world would redouble in North's position with his kind of hand, after the bidding that had been done.

Julian S. Colyer, of Lamphont, N.Y., recounting the story, explained that it was very late in the session, and that North, while ordinarily a quite brilliant player, was an impetuous type who sometimes acted on snap judgment.

(a) the applicant and/or opponent appeared in person and,

(b) where they were represented by solicitors is as follows:

(a) Applicant and/or opponent appeared in person—
Hong Kong Kowloon
40% 50%

(b) Applicant and/or opponent represented by solicitors—
Hong Kong Kowloon
60% 50%

Article 8. This article is virtually a dead letter. Only one successful prosecution has been instituted although there is no doubt that (a) and (b) have been flagrantly violated.

By Proclamation 25 made on the 1st March, 1946, a landlord is entitled to recover possession for his own occupation or where the tenant has assigned, transferred or sub-let the premises without his consent subject to the limitations therein provided. Many applications have been made by landlords under this Proclamation.

From the point of view of landlords, the Landlord and Tenant Proclamations (a) have restricted their rights to recover possession and (b) controlled rent. It may be said that the Proclamation has been effective in regard to (a) but in practice unscrupulous landlords have evaded the provisions of (b).

From the point of view of tenants, the Proclamations have conferred on them two benefits: (a) security of tenure (b) controlled rent (in some measure). As regards (a) there is no doubt that but for the Proclamation, there would have been a wholesale eviction of tenants. As regards (b), it would appear that principal tenants, generally speaking, have not passed

the benefit of the controlled rent to sub-tenants.

In conclusion it may be stated that Proclamation No. 15, admittedly a piece of experimental legislation, has been successful in conferring security of tenure on tenants, and in preventing landlords from overcharging their tenants in occupation at the date of the Proclamation, but persons not tenants at the date of the Proclamation have not been able to obtain a tenancy at the pre-war rent without paying some form of key money.

By J. M. ROBERTS

Trouble for the Carmona-Salazar Government in Portugal is not yet over. The regime now seems to be almost suspended in mid-air, without the majority support of any of the country's major factions except, possibly the Army. And one section of the Army, an officer group which originally installed Carmona as President in 1926, has been reported disaffected for some time.

The dictatorship has been caught between Republican forces, which refer to it as Fascist, and the Monarchists, which the Government has sought for years to hold in reserve for the time when it might be forced to fall back upon them.

The so-called "Republican"

Salazar has been known as a "benevolent dictator" despite his repression of Leftist activities and observers have credited him with doing Portugal more good than any leader of modern times.

The Army called him from a military professorship to join the Carmona regime in 1926, and it was the Army which supported his assumption of dictatorial powers in 1933.

But where Mussolini's corporate state was founded upon the military, Portugal's has always been civilian. Salazar's concept of the State as the central national force, rather than the people themselves, does not extend to the personification of the state in the leader which has characterised other dictatorships.

His idea is maximum effectiveness with the minimum of political fireworks and no military trappings.

He got into trouble in 1936 and there almost was a revolt then, when his Government appeared to be leaning toward the Fascist forces in the Spanish civil war. He was under widespread attack last year when he ordered "free" elections which, however, came off so quickly that the Opposition groups were unable to organise their forces and refused to participate.

Now he is caught between forces which have been whirling about Portugal all during the war, when the country became a centre for plotters representing practically every opposition ideology in Europe.

What opening bid would you prefer on South's hand? Why?

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Business must be looking up—he isn't sleeping as restlessly as he used to!"

The tropical soil is a by-product of a commercial plant, getting oil from shale, and Dr. Egloff described it in an interview at the American Chemical Society meeting.

"TROPICAL SOIL"

By H. W. BLAKESLEE

A report that in north of Stockholm the Swedish Government has created some tropical soil that doubles the size of tomatoes and peas was made in Chicago recently by Dr. Gustav Egloff, world famous petroleum chemist.

The tropical soil is a by-product of a commercial plant, getting oil from shale, and Dr. Egloff described it in an interview at the American Chemical Society meeting.

He said that during the war, Sweden had neither coal nor oil and was forced to burn wood, and that even "treat" piles of straw were fed to industrial furnaces. The Government thereupon set up the shale oil project, with results that Dr. Egloff said would be of great interest to Americans looking forward to a time when shale will be used for oil.

Four methods were used by the Swedes to get oil from shale, three by ordinary mining, and the fourth by this system, holes about two inches in diameter were drilled through 25 feet of ordinary soil, down into and through 60 feet of underlying shale.

The holes were set in concentric circles. Electrical heaters then began warming up the shale. This continued for months until the rock was heated to nearly a thousand degrees Fahrenheit.

At that stage the Swedes began drawing vapour from the heated shale rocks. The vapours were brought up from the rock by small pipes set in the centres of the concentric heating circles.

These vapours, piped to a collector and treated, yielded gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil and pure sulphur and some valuable by-products.

The yields of gasoline vapour continued for about two months and then the area was finished.

Meanwhile the ground had been warmed by the artificial heat. Swedish Government officials calculate that this heat will last about thirty years before final cooling. And on the scale so heated in the last three years, there has been a surprising increase in size of vegetables.

Careful Swedish surveys, Dr. Egloff said, showed the presence of uranium in the shale and a slight amount of radioactivity. He declared the Swedes were studying processes for recovering uranium, although they have not obtained any thus far. They also calculated, he said, that the radioactivity in some way combined with the heat to enhance the production of the oil vapours.

Mining methods crush the shale and cook out the oil. Dr. Egloff reported. Pure sulphur is made as one by-product. The residue left after the oil is extracted is being considered for making bricks, rock wool, like insulation and for other purposes.

Dr. Egloff said that at present oil prices, the Swedish shale operation must operate at a financial loss, although it paid during the war, security

NEW SOVIET PROPOSAL AT UNO

Molotov On Allied Troops In Non-Enemy Territory

U. S. Delegate Thumps The Table

Lake Success, N.Y., Nov. 20.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, made an unexpected appearance in the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly today to present Russia's case on the presence of Allied troops in non-enemy territories.

He said: "The war has been over a long time and one should have thought that Allied troops would have been withdrawn. In some cases, however, troops remain and are the means of interference with internal affairs, and have developed a strong net of air and naval bases outside their own territorial limits."

"World opinion, interested in the maintenance of enduring peace, is getting anxious. This does not apply to troops in former enemy territory, for which there are good reasons. In the case of Allied countries there is no justification for the presence of Allied troops, with the exception of troops needed to secure lines of communication."

M. Molotov said that directly after the war measures were taken to withdraw Soviet troops from Norway and Yugoslavia. Last autumn, Soviet troops began withdrawing from China and completed their withdrawal on May 3 this year. The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Persia had been completed at the beginning of May. Some troops were still in Poland to secure lines of communication with Germany, but there were no misunderstandings with Poland about this.

Soviet troops were in northern Korea on the basis of agreements with the Allies.

Some troops of the United States and the United Kingdom were still in non-enemy territories in Europe, Asia and South America long after the war. Troops and air bases of the United States and the United Kingdom were still all over the world, particularly in the Atlantic and Pacific.

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New Proposal

M. Molotov then presented a new Soviet proposal: "The General Assembly recommends the Security Council to take a decision to the effect that state members of the United Nations should submit the following information to the Security Council within one month."

"1. At what points in the territory of members of the United Nations, or other states, with the exception of former enemy territories and in what number, are the armed forces of other members of the United Nations."

"2. At what points in former enemy states and in what number are the armed forces of Allied powers and other members of the United Nations."

"3. At what points in the above-mentioned territories are air and naval bases and what is the size of their garrison belonging to the armed forces of other states, members of the United Nations."

"4. The information, to be provided under Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, should refer to the situation as it existed on November 1, 1946."

M. Molotov declared: "We all should submit this information to the Security Council. We have no justification to refuse to do this or to hide from the United Nations the actual position in respect to our armed forces abroad. Not a single country should shrink its obligation, as this is necessary to enable the Security Council to accomplish the tasks assigned to it by the Charter. The Soviet Union is willing to do

TOMMIES CRITICISED

Moscow, Nov. 20.

The Soviet Government newspaper, "Izvestia," today described the British administrators in Palestine as "guardians with a swastika." "Highly placed Englishmen have more than once stated that Palestine is a heavy, unwanted burden, and it is only because they are sorry for that unhappy country that they do not withdraw their troops and relinquish the mandate."

"But the behaviour of the British troops in Palestine prove that they feel themselves to be real conquerors," the paper states.—Reuter.

what is required by the present draft.

"We hope other Governments will agree to this. There can be no doubt that a positive solution of this question will be in the interests of peace and international security."

The United States delegate, white-haired Senator Tom Connally, immediately answered M. Molotov in a speech in which he vigorously denied that United States troops by their presence in other countries were causing uneasiness.

Sitting only two seats away from the Soviet Foreign Minister, Senator Connally ended his speech by thumping the table as he deliberately stated: "We are willing for the world to know where our troops are, whether they are at home, or whether they are abroad, because wherever they are they carry no threat to the peace of the world. They carry the white banner of peace, unity and harmony and international welfare."

Demanding that discussion of troops in non-enemy countries should embrace discussion and information on troops in all parts of the world, Senator Connally said: "A soldier with a bayonet in his hand can be a threat standing on his own soil as well as if his feet were planted on alien or foreign territory."

He said: "The United States categorically rejects as unfounded any contention that the presence of our troops abroad is endangering international peace and security, or justifies a feeling of uneasiness among peoples of the world. We did not send our troops to foreign lands because we wanted war, or because we were trying to grab territory. We sent them to crush aggression, to preserve the peace of the world, to restore it, to strengthen it and to carry out what we profess we are undertaking to carry out in the United Nations. You know we do not look with satisfaction on the shedding of blood of our brave boys, or wasting the treasure we poured out lavishly to our allies."

"In every case where American troops are located beyond our borders they are there with the consent of the Government concerned. Whenever their tasks are completed, it is the desire of the United States Government to bring them out and take them back home. Now, we have only approximately 300,000 troops abroad."

"The United States in the field of international relations is devoted to the fundamental principle that we will support to the utmost the Charter of the United Nations. We are absolutely opposed to coercion of any kind—political, economic or military."

"If it is the view of the committee, that these reports have value, the United States is perfectly willing to furnish the information requested. We think all our cards should be laid on the table. Therefore, it is our view that the Soviet should go beyond its proposal and have its resolution to cover reports of all troops on active service throughout the world, wherever they are stationed, whether within Russia Proper, whether within the border states which touch her, or upon any other place in earth."

Is War Over?

"Any argument so far advanced in favour of these reports would apply equally well to former enemy countries and home territory. Why limit it to friendly countries? M. Molotov suggested the presence of troops in foreign countries might result in influencing internal affairs. If that be true, what is there to prevent large armies in enemy states being able to influence internal affairs and policies within those states? M.

Moslem League Not To Participate

(By Walter Mason)

New Delhi, Nov. 21.

President of the Moslem League, Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, made public last night correspondence in which he informed the Viceroy, Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, that the League would not participate in India's constitution-making assembly being convened for December 9.

The explanation given was that it was considered "neither advisable nor possible" in the present "explosive atmosphere."

Mr. Jinnah's insistence on maintaining a League boycott of the constitution-making Assembly despite the League's entry into the interim Government, is considered likely to precipitate another of the long series of crises marking India's efforts to achieve independence.

In addition to communal Hindu-Muslim rioting, Mr. Jinnah declared that "Congress have not accepted that statement of May 16 (the British Cabinet Mission plan) from the very beginning."

Jinnah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru both saw the Viceroy on Tuesday, principally to discuss the constitution-making Assembly.

The correspondence contained two letters. The first, dated November 5 from about the summer of the Council "with a view to their accepting the statement of May 16 and asking if some assurances were necessary."

Jinnah's reply declared that "Congress never had, nor have they even now, accepted the statement of May 16."

Jinnah declared that "even to think of a proposed Constituent Assembly or any talk of it, when we are faced with two hostile camps with the result that killing, murder, and destruction of property are going on apace, is neither advisable nor possible."

"The latest reliable estimates show 30,000 killed and 150,000 refugees in Bihar," Associated Press.

Many Killed

New Delhi, Nov. 20.

The number of people killed in recent communal riots in Bihar Province was "somewhere in five figures" and damage to property amounted to tens of millions of rupees, Sardar Ab Ur Rab Misher, Minister of Communications, told the Council of States today.

What they had seen in Bihar was "beyond imagination."

It was reliably stated, Sardar Misher said, that there were more than 100,000 homeless persons huddled in refugee camps at Patna and a few other towns of Bihar Province.

Molotov says war is over. Is war over? We are still endeavouring to secure treaties of peace with five countries in Europe. We are unable to do so. War with those countries is still on. The Soviet Union has troops in some of those countries, if not all of them.

Senator Connally urged making a peace treaty with Austria and thereby making it unnecessary to keep troops there. The United States, he said, regarded Austria not as an enemy, but as a friend.

The United States during the war had shed oceans of blood and poured out untold billions of money to aid the Allies and prosecute the war.

Not For Domination

"We did these things not for domination of the world. All we want to do is to remain here at home to carry out our fundamental principles and in foreign fields to contribute whatever we may be able to the cause of peace. We have no desire for aggression, either by arms or ideology. We are willing for every nation to pursue its own policies and conceptions as to Government, economy and internal affairs. We are not asking for more territory. We are not demanding a change of our border and slicing up of our neighbours, incorporating them into our country. We are asking for no reparations. We are not undertaking to squeeze the lifeblood out of the victims of war in order to enrich ourselves. We are striving now to bring about the signing of five peace treaties. We are also insisting on proceeding with consideration of treaties between Germany and the United States and other Allies and with Austria."

M. Molotov during Senator Connally's speech sat with chin in hand, inclining towards his personal interpreter, who gave the Russian Foreign Minister a translation of the American speech.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain, is expected to reply to Mr. Molotov's speech.—Reuter.

AUSTERITY CHRISTMAS

London, Nov. 20.

Britons have been sharply reminded in the last few days that this Christmas will again be marked by "austerity," by threatened cuts in electricity supply which would affect cooking and shops' lighting.

Appeals to cut down electricity consumption have been emphasised during the last few days by broadcast warnings that if consumption is not reduced the current will be cut off.

In parts of London, Birmingham and Leeds this has already been put into effect.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power stated today that no relaxation would be possible for Christmas, as electricity plants are carrying their full load.—Reuter.

Date Set For Indian Assembly

New Delhi, Nov. 20.

Invitations were being issued today for a preliminary meeting of the Constituent Assembly to be held on December 9.

The fixing of the date for the Assembly—finally set at rest the reports earlier this week that the Assembly—which is to frame a constitution for India on lines laid down by the Cabinet Mission—might be postponed because of communal disturbances.

The opening date is reported to have been discussed by the Viceroy, Field-Marshal Viscount Wavell, during separate talks last week with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, and Mohammad Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League.

The Moslem League has not yet announced, however, whether it will join or not.—Reuter.

War Service Grants To Non-Regulars

London, Nov. 20.

A non-regular soldier under the age of 21, who is married and was not receiving a marriage allowance at the end of June, may claim a war service grant from the Ministry of Pensions," stated Captain Bellenger, War Minister, answering a House of Commons question today.

"In deciding whether or not such a grant may be paid, the Ministry will give consideration not only to the soldier's earnings and commitments in civil life but also to all other relevant factors."

Mr. W. Nally, Labour member for Wolverhampton, asked whether an immediate investigation is being made of the complaints of certain men of the 13th Parachute Regiment, alleging that as a consequence of the Kuang court-martial, comments as to personal character have been inserted in their discharge papers.

Captain Bellenger, replied: "Investigations are being made and if a soldier's military conduct or character has been wrongly assessed, the necessary amendment will be made."

The War Minister answered a number of questions concerning family allowances to men under 21 years of age who are not being called up. He said:

"There is at present provision for a married soldier under 21 who is not eligible for a marriage allowance to claim a war service grant if he is a non-regular or a service grant if he is a regular."

The scheme for dealing with applications for service grants is now working satisfactorily. Conditions of service, including provision to be made for families of men to be called up in peacetime, are now being examined."

The House of Commons was told that a married regular officer with children, who is below the age of 25, may claim a service grant if he is below the rank of captain.

An emergency commissioned officer in the same position may claim a service grant. Other ranks who are already receiving a marriage allowance and commissioned before he reaches the age of 25 may continue to receive a marriage allowance at other ranks' rate until he is 25.

It was announced in the House of Commons that Air Marshal Sir Philip Habbington has accepted the invitation to join the committee appointed to inquire into the court-martial of the 13th Parachute Regiment.

Industrial state out of our backward and war-torn country.—Associated Press.

Communist Programme

Belgrade, Nov. 19.

Seeking "finally to liquidate the capitalist order in Yugoslavia," the Central Committee of Yugoslav Trade Unions met yesterday to consider plans for the destruction and industrialization of the country.

The building up of Yugoslavia's railway network and the processing of mineral wealth were among the plans outlined with a view to avoiding the export of raw materials and subsequent repurchase of manufactured goods at high prices.

Ena Kidric, minister for industry, spoke of the necessity of training sufficient workers to construct and handle machinery while the vice-chairman of the Committee, Vojta Lekovic, called for a competitive programme among workers "to create a mighty industrial state out of our backward and war-torn country."—Associated Press.

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Bretton Woods World Bank N.Y. Stock
Will Favour Some Market

(By Sidney Gampell)

London, Nov. 20. The Bretton Woods World Bank will clearly favour some borrowers rather than some others. If the bank guarantees loans by some particular country, the latter's credit status will obviously affect investors' reception. Generally, the bank will not do this but will instead sell its own obligations and renege at its discretion. But the United States investors, who will be the main providers of the bank's funds, will obviously want to know who is going to get them.

"DOLLAR DIPLOMACY"

Moscow, Nov. 21. The Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star" says that American "dollar diplomacy" has found expression in Saudi Arabia and announces the "inescapable conclusion that the United States is strengthening its position there at the expense of Great Britain."—Associated Press.

Headway In Finances

Appraisals of the condition of British national finances at the end of the first half of the fiscal year mainly agree that expenditure and revenue figures so far justify hopes of a better budgetary outcome for the year than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dr. Dalton, predicted in April. A fall of £22 million in ordinary revenue to September 30 is only about one-fifth of Dr. Dalton's estimate decline for the full financial year, and a £35 million drop in income tax yield is only about one-seventh of the decline forecast for the whole year. All tax revenue items put up a good showing, except excise, on which a cut in beet production, which is estimated to cost the Treasury £40 million in the full year, has left its mark.

With full economies yet to be realised in supply service disbursements, expenditure is down by £931 million compared with the first half of last year, or nearly half the Budget's anticipated decline of £1,063 million.

Gap Still To Be Bridged

Some quarters therefore look for the final outcome of the year's accounts to be substantially better than the £725 million deficit forecast, but there is unfavourable comment on Dr. Dalton's failure to bridge the gap between expenditure and revenue. Dr. Dalton, in April, hoped to avoid any large new borrowing from the City, but he seems doomed to disappointment because of the low level of small savings. Dr. Dalton estimated that small savings would amount to £250 million in the full year, whereas the first six months produced only £180 million. It is the autumn savings campaign result falls short of official expectations, increased borrowing from the money market is inevitable, and Dr. Dalton may find difficulty in fulfilling the promise of further taxation relief.

New York Exchanges

New York, Nov. 20. American A/C Sterling 4.03, 4.03%, American A/C Sterling 3 Months 4.03%, 4.03%. On Sweden 27.83 offered, France 84% traded, Switzerland (Official) 24.00, 24.25, Switzerland (Free) 26.60, 27.00, Spain 9.25 offered, Portugal 4.04, 4.06, Australia 3.32%, New Zealand 3.25, South Africa 4.03%, British East Africa 20.30, India 30.25, Shanghai 33.50, Argentina (Official) 29.77, Argentina (Free) 24.54 offered, Brazil 4.46, Bolivia (Official) 2.00, Bolivia (Free) 2.38, Chile (Official) 5.16, Chile (Official) 5.16, Chile (Free) 3.25, Chile (Export) 4.00, Colombia 46.98, Cuba 100, Ecuador 7.60, Guatemala 100, Guatemala 100, Honduras 97.78, Mexico 20.57, 20.61, Peru 15.50 offered, Uruguay 56.00, 56.50, Venezuela 29.50, Netherlands West Indies 63.00, Dutch Guiana 63.35, Montreal on London 4.02, Montreal on New York 95.375, Swiss Bank Notes—rate 32.50 sellers, Belgium France 227%, 228%, Pound Note 255, 310.—Reuter.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 21. Wheat established a new 20-year peak. Cash wheat sold for 225. This is the highest since 1929. January wheat touched 213%. Wheat closed 1/4 to 1/2 higher. Jan. 213, March 203, May 190, July 178 1/2. Corn closed 1/4 lower to 1/4 higher. Oats closed 1/4 lower to 1/4 higher.—Associated Press.

ALEXANDRIA GOLD

Alexandria, Nov. 20. Gold, per fine ounce Piastrs 166.—Reuter.

EXPORTS RECORD

London, Nov. 21. The Board of Trade announces that Britain's commercial exports in October hit a record high of £30,500,000, a record high of £30,500,000, a record high of £30,500,000. Over in Washington, the Commerce Department reported American exports in September were the lowest of any month since the war ended, and blamed the marginally lower exports on the shipping strike. September shipments were valued at \$27,000,000 compared with \$35,000,000 in August.—Associated Press.

London Stock Exchange

London, Nov. 20. Dealers gave their practically undivided attention to the industrial market today, where the flow of capital seeking reinvestment, following the Government's announcement of rail compensation terms, produced a long list of appreciable gains. Shipments were perhaps the most prominent, but all sections took a good share in the general advance. Home rails saw decreased activity but prices moved steadily to firm. Gilt-edgeds in many cases recovered their losses of yesterday. The remainder of the market was relatively neglected but closed generally firm. Consols 2 1/2%, 1947/48 95 3/16, Conversion Loan, 95 1/2, 115 1/2, War Loan, 95 1/2, 107 1/2, New War Loan, 95 1/2, 108 1/2, Victory Bonds, 4% 123 1/2, 5% 125 1/2, 1955/56 108 1/2, 1956/57 109 1/2, 1957/58 109 1/2, 1958/59 109 1/2, 1959/60 109 1/2, 1960/61 109 1/2, 1961/62 109 1/2, 1962/63 109 1/2, 1963/64 109 1/2, 1964/65 109 1/2, 1965/66 109 1/2, 1966/67 109 1/2, 1967/68 109 1/2, 1968/69 109 1/2, 1969/70 109 1/2, 1970/71 109 1/2, 1971/72 109 1/2, 1972/73 109 1/2, 1973/74 109 1/2, 1974/75 109 1/2, 1975/76 109 1/2, 1976/77 109 1/2, 1977/78 109 1/2, 1978/79 109 1/2, 1979/80 109 1/2, 1980/81 109 1/2, 1981/82 109 1/2, 1982/83 109 1/2, 1983/84 109 1/2, 1984/85 109 1/2, 1985/86 109 1/2, 1986/87 109 1/2, 1987/88 109 1/2, 1988/89 109 1/2, 1989/90 109 1/2, 1990/91 109 1/2, 1991/92 109 1/2, 1992/93 109 1/2, 1993/94 109 1/2, 1994/95 109 1/2, 1995/96 109 1/2, 1996/97 109 1/2, 1997/98 109 1/2, 1998/99 109 1/2, 1999/00 109 1/2, 2000/01 109 1/2, 2001/02 109 1/2, 2002/03 109 1/2, 2003/04 109 1/2, 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ATS Girls Killed In Truck Smash

Feltham, Middlesex, Nov. 20.

Three ATS girl cooks were killed and four were injured when the 15 cwt. truck in which they were riding, driven by a soldier, crashed into the back of a stationary three-ton Army lorry on the Great Southwest Road near today.

The girls came from an ATS camp at Cranford, Middlesex, and were on their daily trip to cook breakfast for more than three hundred soldiers at the No. 1 REME workshops at Ashford, five miles away.

The injured were taken to the Ashford County Hospital and detained.

The girls killed are: Olive Frances Reynolds (19) of Derby; Elizabeth Ellen Lamb (20) of Durham; and Brenda Gladys Yeoman (20) of Walsby.

The injured are: Joan Whitman Reed (21) of Ramsgate; Eileen Spinks (20) of Hackney, London; Lily Wells (25) of Kilmarnock; and Jessie McDonald (17) of Buckland Common, near Tring, Herts.—Reuter.

STATEMENT ON HOUSING

(Continued from Page 1)

Government's proposal to coordinate all orders for building materials has been discussed at length with the General Chamber of Commerce and on the advice of the Chamber it has been decided that it is preferable to leave such importation to private enterprise without Government control.

Civil Servants Housing
To facilitate and encourage repair of houses in the Mount Cameron Area, Government has installed an emergency electricity generating plant which serves this district.

"It is only recently that significant quantities of new transport vehicles of all types have arrived in the Colony and the supply is still insufficient to meet all demands.

"Since May, 20 senior and 19 subordinate members of the technical staff of the Public Works Department have reported for duty. The Department is, however, still short of 25 senior and 30 subordinate members and is thus hampered in its work.

"As regards the housing of Government servants, Government has repaired, where possible, existing quarters, of which 144 flats or houses are now occupied, with another 39 in pro-

WARNING TO H.K. STUDENTS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS

Nanking, Nov. 20.

The National Constitutional Assembly, China's Parliament, adjourned here today for 48 hours to permit the nomination of 172 candidates for the 55 seats on the Presidium of the Assembly.

The formal election to the Presidium is expected to take place at the general meeting tomorrow of 1,500 delegates of the Assembly.

It was reported in political circles today that the examination of the draft constitution for China had been completed and that copies were now being printed.

Mr. Peng Hsueh-pei, Chinese Minister of Information, said today that there was "great possibility that the Social Democratic Party may take part in the National Assembly."

Reuter.

Difficulty In Finding Places In Britain

The difficulties of securing places in United Kingdom Universities for students from the Colonies and other overseas territories have been the subject of a communication recently received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom are being overwhelmed with applications for entry from students in the United Kingdom as well as from overseas.

For the current year, 90% of available places in all Universities and Colleges have been set aside for ex-service candidates, and while every consideration has been given to the claims of overseas students, priority has been given among them also to those who have been released from the services.

There is a particularly acute lack of space in medical and engineering schools which are crowded to capacity.

It is not expected that the situation will be greatly improved for the 1947-48 academic year, and therefore, only those with the strongest recommendations and qualifications are likely to be successful in gaining admission to universities in the United Kingdom.

Apartment University College, it is also very difficult to find places for students in tutorial colleges and polytechnics, which are therefore strongly advised to pursue their studies locally as far as possible, and not to attempt to go to the United Kingdom to pursue pre-natal studies, unless they are of a high standard of scholarship available, and preference will be given to those wishing to take up post-graduate work, or to those who have already had two or three years study at a University.

Every effort will be made to secure a reasonable quota of vacancies for Colonial students in all faculties and institutions, but in order that this may be achieved, it is important that the total requirements should be known as early as possible. To this end, it is notified that all students wishing to study at a University in the United Kingdom in the academic year 1947-48, whether as private students or as Government sponsored scholars, should make application to the Director of Education not later than Dec. 1, 1946. In the case of applicants for Oxford or Cambridge Universities, and not later than Jan. 15, 1947, in the case of all other universities and colleges. In the case of Government servants applying for scholarships, applications should be submitted through the Head of the Department in which the individual is serving.

Information Wanted

No candidate should postpone his application until the last moment. He should send to the Director of Education, a full statement of his educational qualifications, a list of references, and a statement of his financial resources. He should also send a copy of his school or college certificate, and a copy of his passport. He should also send a copy of his photograph, and a copy of his birth certificate. He should also send a copy of his medical certificate, and a copy of his character reference. He should also send a copy of his statement of his financial resources, and a copy of his statement of his educational qualifications.

Major Vine applied for leave to recall Commander Ellis, R.N., to prove the document which had been received from Japan and which might prove material to the case. The application was granted.

Mr. Takahashi, for the defence, stated that he had studied the Japanese copy of the document received. This document appeared to be somewhat similar to a document which he himself had received, except that there were certain important variations.

Major Vine said that the original document was in possession of the International Prosecution Section. The document had been certified by a responsible officer and he, Major Vine, had no reason to doubt the exactitude of the copy.

Mr. Takahashi expressed a wish that arrangements might be made for the original document to be obtained and sent to Hong Kong.

No Doubts

Major Vine said that the defence had concealed the existence of the document which they had received, holding, no doubt that it would not assist them. A suggestion was then put forward by Major Vine to obviate the possibility of any undue delay and the Court was closed for consideration of the suggestion.

On re-assembling, the President announced that the Court was of the opinion that in view of the fact that neither the prosecution nor the defence regarded the document as absolutely essential, it should not grant any very lengthy adjournment in order to bring the original of the document or witnesses from Japan, which would entail undue delay in finishing the case.

Undue Delay

On the other hand, the Court was prepared to grant an adjournment in order that the prosecution and defence might agree upon a line of action suggested by the Prosecuting Officer, namely, that the document in possession of Mr. Takahashi be translated and the translation compared with the translation in possession of the Prosecution. The prosecution could then decide what steps it intended to take in respect to the document, leaving it to the Court to come to a final decision. Hearing was then adjourned till this morning.

SHERTOK SEES CUNNINGHAM

Jerusalem, Nov. 21. The Palestine High Commissioner, General Sir Alan Cunningham, yesterday received Moshe Shertok, recently released head of the Jewish Agency.

Their talk covered all aspects of the present situation in Palestine, it was stated. Some after the interview, Shertok left Jerusalem for Tel-Aviv.—Associated Press.

Czechs Playing A New Tune

Prague, Nov. 20.

The Czechoslovak Government has prepared a declaration of principles, determining its future foreign trade policy and setting out the Cabinet's decisions on compensation for American investments in Czech nationalised industry, it was learned here today.

The declaration, which is to be made public this week, is expected to facilitate the continuation of the Czech-American trade talks but whether it will prompt the United States State Department to reverse its earlier suspension of the \$50,000,000 credit to Czechoslovakia is considered doubtful.

The Czech Cabinet is understood to be ready to honour all genuine dollar investments and this decision is taken to apply to all other foreign investments.

It is also believed to be very interested now in obtaining a loan from the International Bank and to hope that the United States will not "veto" the Czech application.

No official request for a loan has yet been made by Prague but preliminary soundings have been undertaken.—Reuter.

SECOND PLANE CRASH IN FRENCH ALPS

Paris, Nov. 20. Unconfirmed reports from Lyons stated tonight that a second plane, believed to be Danish, had crashed on the Massif des Grandes Rousses—the mountains range along the Franco-Italian border—near the glacier known as "Glacier de l'Etendard."

The reports added that the General Commanding the French troops at Chambéry had ordered a search and that parties had left for the spot immediately.

Meanwhile, the French Foreign Office, commenting on the report that French search parties seeking the 13 passengers stranded in the mountains north of Briançon, when an American Dakota plane crashed-landed yesterday, were held up, said that if this was the case this must be due to local Italian officialism.

A Foreign Office official said that emergency cases of this kind are not provided for in the frontier regulations, but with reasonable flexibility of the local Customs or frontier authorities, it should have been possible to allow the French rescue party to pursue their mercy mission.

Poor Visibility

Latest reports today stated that a snowstorm was raging in the Bardonecchia district late this afternoon. A statement by the navigator of a search plane said that there was visibility of thirty miles, but that referred to the position this morning, since when conditions have greatly deteriorated.

It was disclosed tonight that General Snively and Tate, of the United States Army, whose wives are among the thirteen passengers stranded in the Alps by the Dakota's forced landing, took part personally in the search for the missing plane.

The flying fortress is now being supplied with oxygen for high altitude flying and the two Generals intend to renew their search tomorrow, leaving at dawn.

On High Peak

General Snively said on arrival at the airport this afternoon: "I can tell you nothing about the crash. All the information will have to come from the United States Forces, European Theatre Headquarters, Frankfurt."

A reduced portion of the forested Dakota aircraft that is somewhere on a high mountain peak five miles due north of the village of Oulx. A telephone call from the search headquarters at Grenoble to the Orly airport tonight confirmed that the plane had still not been sighted by the observation aircraft, which included five United States Army aircraft from Orly.

The French Meteorological Bureau in Paris forecast tonight that in the Haute Alpes Department tomorrow the weather would be: "Skies heavily overcast; snow possible."

Faint Light

Meanwhile, it was learned here tonight that an RAF trans-

Rugger Enthusiasm In Oxfordshire

(By J. P. Jordan)

In no part of the country does enthusiasm run higher, nor is Rugby football in a healthier state, than in Oxfordshire, one of the four counties seeking admission to the County Championship. Seventeen "live" clubs and 12 schools are now affiliated to the Oxfordshire Union.

Of these, Banbury are in a wonderfully strong position, the Oxfordshire Normans are back on a pre-war basis with three teams out every week, and the Oxford Exiles, who have A. M. Stobie, last year's Blue, as match secretary, field two.

Banbury, who also have full fixture lists for two sides, kept going during the war and thus earned the gratitude of the thousands of Service men in the district. In the six seasons 1939-45 the club played 92 matches.

The club have ensured that local boys leaving school will not be lost to the game, and much of the credit for their success is due to G. H. Field, president for six seasons; G. Clark, a zealous secretary; A. P. Bowran, G. C. Lester, and D. G. Woodward, the team secretaries, and S. H. Pitt, the popular captain.

Mill Hill's Two XV's

Mill Hill, having lost their ground at Radnor Hall Country Club, Elstree, are now playing at Watford Spur-road, Edgware. Matches have been arranged for two fifteens, their opponents including Harrow, Osterley, and Ealing whom they defeated in an exciting game on Saturday. Three of their pre-

war side, E. W. Sidwell, M. Forbes, and G. P. Vinton, the captain, are still in harness.

It is good news to learn that the game is being successfully revived in East Kent where the Dover, Canterbury and Ashford clubs, together with the Thanet Wanderers, the two latter dating back over 60 years, and teams from the collieries held sway. The colliery teams have not yet resumed, but the town clubs are going ahead again.

For their first home match for seven seasons, against the College, Dover, invited Group Capt. G. A. Walker, the old international to referee, and such is their keenness that they intend organising a seven-a-side tournament at the end of the season, as in the old days.

Old Rutshians, now in their 24th season, led off against two of their strongest opponents, Metropolitan Police and Middlesex Hospital, both of whom won. But the Rutshians profited by the experience gained, and after beating a weakened Stortfordian team they defeated London Hospital in a fine game. The Rutshians were another club to function throughout the war, with the result that shortly they will be running a fifth team, as do the Saracens, whose captain, A. Turner, and G. Evans, their Bridgend centre, were picked for the Middlesex trial.

M.C.C. In Brisbane

Brisbane, Nov. 20. The M.C.C. cricketers arrived here after a tedious 20-hour train journey, compared with the previous party's two and a half hours by air.

Walter Hammond and Captain Howard, manager of the team, travelling by car, are due tomorrow, when it is expected they will announce the team to meet Queensland, beginning on November 22.

It seems to be following the cricketers around, Brisbane has been without rain for six months; but now the official forecast predicts showers early next week.—Reuter.

Test Team

Brisbane, Nov. 21. With only the Queensland match remaining before the first Test, attention has been turned to the probable England Test team, which is likely to be chosen from 14 players, with Fishlock, Langridge and Hardstaff omitted. The amount of indoor gymnasium training done by Vocco and Pollard suggests that they will be the opening bowlers but a good performance by Bedser against Queensland may compel his inclusion.

While in Sydney, Evans spent a lot of time with Bert Oldfield, Australia's great wicket-keeper, who has presented Evans with the best set of gloves from his own sports outfitters shop. The M.C.C. are encountering the hottest weather since arriving in Australia.

Hutton has a badly bruised finger, the result of a blow received from Lindwall's first ball last Tuesday, but hopes to play tomorrow.—Reuter.

M.C.C. Team

Brisbane, Nov. 21. The M.C.C. team against Queensland beginning tomorrow will be chosen from Hammond, Yardley, Gibb, Bedser, Washbrook, Ikin, Hardstaff, Smith, Wright, Evans, Hutton, Compton and Edrich.—Reuter.

HOME RUGGER

London, Nov. 20. Rugby football results of games played today: Rugby Union: Aldershot Services 6 United Services 0. Middlesex Hospital 11 Royal Air Force 11. United Hospitals 0 Edinburgh United 3.

County Championship: North Midlands 13 East Midlands 9. Surrey 9 Eastern Counties 6.—Reuter.

DORNOT'S MISHAP

London, Nov. 20. The mishap to the French horse, Dornot, in the Manchester Handicap last Saturday is not as serious as first thought.

An x-ray examination revealed no fracture of the fetlock, but he is suffering from ruptured ligament. Dornot is now undergoing treatment at Newmarket.—Reuter.

Tennis Champs Display

London, Nov. 20.

Three former Wimbledon champions are coming to England in January to play in the first exhibition matches in this country since the war.

The matches will take place at the Empire Pool, Wembley, competing with the Donald Budge, Bobbie Baker, Miss Alice Marble and Mrs. Charles Hare (Mrs. Hardwick).

Budge won the Wimbledon championship in 1937 and 1938. In the latter year he also carried off the championships of the United States, France and Australia, a feat unique in the history of the game.

Riggs was Wimbledon champion in 1939; when he also won the Men's Doubles with E. T. Cooke and the Mixed Doubles with Alice Marble. Miss Marble won the Singles 1939 championship and was acclaimed the greatest woman player since Suzanne Lenglen.

Mrs. Hare played in the Wightman Cup matches for Britain in 1936 and 1937.—Reuter.

Army At Cricket

A 12-a-side cricket match between Army teams representing Hong Kong and Kowloon will be played on the KCC ground Sunday, starting at 11 a.m. The teams will be as follows:—

Hong Kong: Maj. Bowley, Capt. Ozorio, Lt. Chamber, Lt. Phelps, QMS Andrews, L/Cpl Wellings, Sgt. Harrop, Sig. Cockerill, Cpl Phelps, Sgt. Jones, Pte Young, Pte Donnelly.

Kowloon: Capt. Wadlow, Lt. Phillips, Cpl Tarrant, L/Cpl Tierney, L/Cpl Eardley, Sig. Goldard, Sig. Kennedy, Sig. Holder, Pte Hill, Pte Pauls, Pte Potterton and "A. N. Other."

Any other Army cricket enthusiasts are requested to contact Major Rowley at the match.

K.C.C. BOWLS TEAM

The following will represent the K.C.C. in a lawn bowls match against Club de Recrelo on Sunday, November 24, at the K.C.C. starting at 3 p.m.:—

P. Goodwin (skip), C. Downman, R. E. Lee, V. C. Labrum, B. C. Fincher (skip), A. E. P. Gueke, V. Alenzis, J. Leonard, H. Bebbington (skip), T. Lock, F. R. Skinner, R. Leigh, T. W. Carr (skip), A. Spary, J. Hempsey, J. Eastman.

SOVIET JOINS

Paris, Nov. 20. The Soviet Football Federation has joined the International Federation of Football Associations, which now includes the ruling bodies of all nations, stated M. Jules Rimet, President of the International Federation, tonight. M. Rimet said he had received a telegram from the Soviet Federation asking to join the international body.—Reuter.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.62 megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary. 12.35 p.m.—London Piano Accord. 1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements. 1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude. 1.15 p.m.—Lullaby and Fancies. 1.20 p.m.—Variety. 1.30 p.m.—Light Symphony Orchestra. 2.00 p.m.—Close Down. 2.05 p.m.—Artie Shaw and His Orchestra and Dinah Shore. 7.00 p.m.—London Transmission Service. "Grand Hotel" Albert Sandberg and "Piano Concerto" Orchestra. 7.30 p.m.—Programme of "Old English" Songs and Music. 8.00 p.m.—London Relay: News. 8.15 p.m.—"Romance and Rhythm". 8.30 p.m.—Variety Requests. 9.00 p.m.—London Transmission Service. "The English Theatre" No. 14 "Musical Comedy". 9.15 p.m.—De Grey and His Orchestra. 9.30 p.m.—London Relay: News. 10.00 p.m.—Variety. "Madness"—An Arkwright version of "Mamma's Open House". 11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Printed and published for the proprietors, The Newspaper Enterprise, Limited, by WALTER JAMES KEATES, Windsor House, Hong Kong.

"TIME"

dated October 28, 1946

and the

NOVEMBER ISSUE

of

READER'S DIGEST

are

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